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URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1963



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

C. Jones, J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee :

J. W. Mellor, J.P.

Councillors :

Messrs. C. E. Johnson, D. Shaw, B. Fellows, H. F. Saunders,
A. Tutill, J. Beaumont.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

E. J. DESMOND, M.B., D.P.H. (Res. Oct., 1963)

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (App. Dec., 1963)

Medical Officers of Wombwell Child Welfare Clinic :

L. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. G. S. MAXWELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Medical Officer of Jump Child Welfare Clinic :

J. D. FAIRCLOUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. FINNEY, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

Additional Public Health Inspector :

B. HAGUE, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Health Visitors :

D. DYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (App. July, 1963)

P. M. P. ADKINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (Res. Aug., 1963)

D. M. PARRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Clinic Nurses :

E. BRENNAN, S.R.N.

D. HODGSON, S.R.F.N.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

E. BEEVER, S.R.N.

Senior Clerk, Divisional Health Office :

L. S. WRIGG

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
Barnsley.

December, 1964.

ANNUAL REPORT for the year ended 31st December, 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my eighth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

The vital statistics this year are fairly good. There was again a rise in the birth rate to a level of 20.9 per 1,000 estimated population, the highest recorded in your district since 1948. This was accompanied by a rise in the number of illegitimate births, which this year accounted for 5.6% of the total births, compared with 4.0% in 1962. The infant mortality rate was rather high and this increase was not really due to any specific cause. The number of deaths from prematurity was perhaps the largest single increase. This was a year in which the surrounding authorities reflected a rather higher rate than has been in the past few years. The number of stillbirths also showed a significant increase, but last year's figure was very low indeed and I think some of this is a compensating factor from year to year. This year the Registrar General has supplied the information on deaths in a form which enables one to compose a table showing ages for each cause. This should prove to be of particular interest for comparative purposes in the coming years. In the field of infectious diseases I feel that I should make note of the fact that 77 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the year, compared with only 19 in the previous year. This disease was more mild in character and was spread evenly through the year.

Another pleasant feature of the year's work is the continuing increase in the use which is being made of the new clinic in Summer Lane by the public at large, and in particular the infant welfare work. During the past five years the number of attendances at the Infant Welfare Clinic has risen from 4,644 to 7,202, an increase of approximately 55%.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the courtesy and many kindnesses they have shown, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his help and co-operation and the staff of the divisional health office for their loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,
Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

SECTION 1.

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	...	...	...	...	...	3,850 acres
Population Census 1961	...	...	...	...	...	18,950
Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1963	...	...	...	...	...	19,120
No. of inhabited houses according to rate book	...	...	...	...	...	6,146
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£147,775
Nett product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£574

The chief occupations of the population are coal-mining, textile manufacturing, the manufacture of by-products from coal, engineering and printing. Coal-mining is by far the largest source of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimated population at mid 1963 was 19,120, compared with 18,950 at mid 1962. The natural increase of population or the number of births over deaths was 176 as compared with 143 in 1962.

Live Births

			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	192	178	370
Illegitimate	...	...	11	11	22
Total			<hr/> 203 <hr/>	<hr/> 189 <hr/>	<hr/> 392 <hr/>

The number of births registered during the year was 392, an increase of 66 compared with 1962. There were 22 illegitimate births or 5.6% of the total births registered, compared with 4.0% in the previous year.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the births in 1963. which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole.

The adjusted birth rate for the district was 20.9 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 17.2 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 18.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

BIRTH RATE

BIRTHS				Rate per 1,000 Population		
Year	Males	Females	Total	Wombwell		England and Wales
				Adjusted	Crude	
1954	162	159	321	17.1	17.1	15.2
1955	158	150	308	16.2	16.2	15.0
1956	150	165	315	16.6	16.6	15.7
1957	171	157	328	17.3	17.3	16.1
1958	148	174	322	16.9	16.9	16.4
1959	146	157	303	15.9	15.9	16.5
1960	159	151	310	16.2	16.2	17.1
1961	149	137	286	15.2	15.2	17.4
1962	172	154	326	17.2	17.2	18.0
1963	203	189	392	20.9	20.5	18.2

Stillbirths

There were 11 stillbirths last year, 9 more than in 1962. The stillbirth rate was 27.3 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths as compared with 6.1 for 1962 and with 17.3 for England and Wales.

STILLBIRTHS

Year	Stillbirths	Total Births Live and Still	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births
1954	5	326	15·3
1955	11	319	34·4
1956	4	319	12·5
1957	5	333	15·0
1958	8	330	24·2
1959	10	313	31·9
1960	10	320	31·3
1961	5	291	17·2
1962	2	328	6·1
1963	11	403	27·3

Deaths

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of residents dying outside the district but excluding non-residents who died in the district was 216, comprised of 115 males and 101 females. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability was 14·2 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 12·4 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were : heart and circulatory, cancer, respiratory.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate last year was 33·2 per 1,000 live births as compared with 24·5 per 1,000 in 1962, and with 20·9 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. Of the 13 infant deaths, 11 occurred within the first month of life and were classified as neo-natal deaths. The illegitimate infant death rate was nil. The peri-natal mortality rate was 44·7 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The following table is a record for your district for the past ten years in respect of peri-natal mortality.

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Stillbirths	Total live and Stillbirths	Peri-natal mortality
1954	2	5	326	21·4
1955	3	11	319	43·9
1956	5	4	319	28·2
1957	6	5	333	33·0
1958	7	8	330	45·5
1959	6	10	313	51·1
1960	3	10	320	40·6
1961	3	5	291	27·5
1962	4	2	328	18·3
1963	7	11	403	44·6

Maternal Mortality

I am glad to report that no death attributable to maternal causes occurred last year.

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Congenital	—	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
Prematurity	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Haemalytic Disease Cerebral	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Renal Vein Thrombosis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	7	3	1	—	11	1	1	—	—	13

DEATH RATES

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 Population		
				Wombwell		England and Wales
				Crude	Adjusted	
1954	181	101	80	9·6	11·4	11·3
1955	179	108	71	9·4	11·1	11·7
1956	173	97	76	9·1	11·6	11·7
1957	170	99	71	9·0	11·5	11·5
1958	186	103	83	9·8	12·4	11·7
1959	169	100	69	8·9	11·3	11·6
1960	172	94	78	9·0	11·5	11·5
1961	205	112	93	10·9	13·8	12·0
1962	183	98	85	9·7	12·4	11·9
1963	216	115	101	11·3	14·2	12·2

Accidental Deaths

There were 6 accidental deaths in Wombwell last year, compared with 10 in the previous year. Ages and causes are shown below :—

Sex	Age	
M	19	Road accident.
M	42	Accident at work.
M	53	Accident at work.
M	68	Poisoning—Aspirin.
F	70	Home accident (fall).
F	84	Home accident (fall).

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

	Wombwell Urban District	Aggregate W. Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Prov'nal figures)
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				
Crude	20.5	17.9	18.2	18.2
Adjusted	20.9	18.4	18.3	18.2
Death Rate per 1,000 esti- mated population				
Crude	11.3	12.7	12.0	12.2
Adjusted	14.2	13.6	13.3	12.2
Infective and Parasitic dis- eases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Dis- eases	—	0.05	0.04	Not available
Tuberculosis :—				
Respiratory	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.06
Other	—	0.01	0.01	0.01
All forms	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.06
Cancer	2.09	2.04	1.94	2.18
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.94	2.02	1.85	Not available
Heart and circulatory diseases	3.40	4.8	4.53	Not available
Respiratory diseases	1.67	1.72	1.57	Not available
Maternal Mortality	—	0.5	0.45	0.28
Infant Mortality	33.2	22.8	23.0	20.9
Stillbirths	27.3	19.2	18.7	17.3

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Un der 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	TOTAL	
											Male	Female
1 Tuberculosis-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
10 Malignant Neoplasm -Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	3	6
11 Malignant Neoplasm -Bronchus, Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	6	2
12 Malignant Neoplasm-Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
13 Malignant Neoplasm -Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
14 Other Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	4	5	11	7
15 Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	25	14	23
18 Coronary Disease, angina	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	18	9	26	14
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1
20 Other Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	8	6	7	12
21 Other Circulatory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
23 Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	3	6
24 Bronchitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	9	15	6
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
31 Congenital Malformations	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	3	11	11
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
34 All Other Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	2
35 Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
36 Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	13	1	-	3	2	5	19	33	63	77	115	101

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below :—

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley (Geriatrics).
5. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulances for this service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :—

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
4. Pinder Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley.

Details of sessions are as follow :

Tuesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon (children).

Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wednesday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Thursday, 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon (children).

Friday, 10.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Wombwell patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address : Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road, Barnsley.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham, and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the W.R.C.C. Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m., and at Jump Clinic, Miners' Welfare Hall, Jump, on Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. School Clinics are held fortnightly on Tuesday mornings at the Wombwell Clinic.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield, a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council : the depot for your area being at Hoyland. Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.

I am indebted to Mr. C. Knowles, your Surveyor, for the following report :

“During the year under review 90 dwellings were built by the Wombwell Urban District Council and 13 dwellings by private enterprise.

With regard to the sewage system in the town, the approximate amount of £100,000 was spent on the re-laying of the sewage system from the New Scarboro Sewage Farm to Aldham House Lane and New Scarboro Sewage Farm to Brampton Road.

The Brampton Road length of the sewer was constructed because the existing sewer running from Brampton Road to Lundhill Sewage Farm had to be abandoned owing to mining subsidence and the loss of the requisite gradient to the Lundhill Sewage Works.

The work of reconstruction of the New Scarboro Sewage Works had also to be abandoned on account of mining subsidence.”

SWIMMING BATHS

I am indebted to Mr. D. L. Milner, your Baths Manager, for the following report :

“The only new venture in 1963 was the introduction of Saturday evening swimming classes for mentally handicapped children under the auspices of their Wombwell Society, which proved themselves to be very popular and can now be regarded as an integral part of our Summer programme.”

Admissions during the year were as follow :

Public Bathing	...	...	...	45,872
School Classes	...	...	...	25,948
Evening Classes	...	...	...	2,951
Private Instruction	...	...	...	1,987
Slipper Baths	...	...	...	699

SECTION III.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 324 cases of notifiable infectious diseases, compared with 336 in the previous year.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1963

Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	154
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	31
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	77
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	51
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						<hr/> 324 <hr/>

Scarlet Fever

77 cases were notified compared with 19 in the previous year. The disease was well scattered in time and place and was clinically mild in character. In this form the disease amounts to little more than Tonsillitis, but it is a notifiable disease and must be recorded.

Measles

154 cases of Measles occurred last year, compared with 241 in the previous year. The reader is referred to the table of Infectious Diseases over the past ten years, where it will be seen that until 1961 this disease occurred regularly in alternate years. This cycle now appears to have been broken and certainly during 1963 the disease was spread evenly in time throughout the year.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated against the disease was 39, compared with 172 in 1962. This represents a much lower figure even than in 1961 when 88 children were vaccinated.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, but notifications were received in respect of 31 cases of Whooping Cough, compared with 16 in 1962. Immunisation against Diphtheria remained almost exactly the same with 66·3% of all children immunised against the disease. This represents 73% of all school children and 54·8% of pre-school children protected against the disease. The percentage of children immunised against Whooping Cough fell slightly to a figure of 51·4% of all pre-school children immunised. The number of children immunised against Tetanus showed a very substantial increase when 1,755 children received primary immunisation and 92 children received boosters, compared with 281 and 98 respectively in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during 1962. During the year 315 children, 17 young persons and 22 others received three doses of Poliomyelitis vaccine, bringing the total number in Wombwell since the scheme began to 6,681 and of these 1,047 children of primary school age have received a fourth dose.

Tuberculosis

Ten new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, the highest total since 1958. Six cases were ascertained from various sources, the National Coal Board Unit playing a prominent part in diagnosis. Two deaths from the disease occurred during the year.

NEW CASES and MORTALITY for the past ten years

Year			New Cases		Deaths	
			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1954	...	...	14	3	5	—
1955	...	...	10	2	—	—
1956	...	...	12	4	2	—
1957	...	...	12	1	1	1
1958	...	...	13	2	4	—
1959	...	...	5	—	2	—
1960	...	...	6	2	1	—
1961	...	...	1	—	—	—
1962	...	...	5	2	—	—
1963	...	...	10	—	2	—

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WOMBWELL
DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	Acute Polioencephalitis	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery
1954	16	1	—	5	2	5	19	—	14	3	—	2	1	1	—	159	66	3
1955	8	—	—	6	—	2	10	—	10	2	—	—	8	5	—	33	385	10
1956	28	—	—	1	4	2	20	—	12	4	—	2	—	—	—	57	23	12
1957	64	—	—	1	6	2	16	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	402	1
1958	19	—	—	1	2	1	6	—	13	2	—	2	1	—	—	17	26	46
1959	34	—	1	3	1	1	16	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	465	1
1960	7	—	—	1	1	1	11	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	100	43	1
1961	4	—	—	—	4	1	38	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	359	—
1962	19	—	—	—	2	—	28	—	7	1	—	3	—	—	—	16	241	27
1963	77	—	—	2	4	—	51	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	154	5

TUBERCULOSIS—Record of cases during 1963

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January ...	72	45	13	11
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	8	2	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register ...	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	1	1	—	—
No. removed to other districts	—	—	—	—
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	—	1	—	—
No. died from Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	—	2	—	—
TOTAL at end of 1963 ...	79	45	13	11

TUBERCULOSIS—New cases and Mortality in 1963

Age Periods		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years ...		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years		7	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Over 65 years ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		8	2	—	—	2	—	—	—

SECTION IV.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1963

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Wombwell.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wombwell Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege and a pleasure to present to you this my Annual Report on those matters concerning the environmental health of Wombwell for which my Department is responsible.

May I offer my most sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued help and understanding, to Doctor Barnes, the Medical Officer of Health, the Heads of Other Departments, the Additional Public Health Inspector and the members of my staff who continued throughout the year to discharge their duties in a most efficient manner.

Whilst most aspects of the Department's activities are covered in such a report as this, there are inevitably many matters which arise during the year to which it is not possible to make individual reference. Many of these items take up time and are undoubtedly important to someone and may cover a variety of subjects such as overcrowding, slum clearance, rent and tenancy difficulties, subsidence damage, questions involving the Public Health and Housing Acts, trouble with neighbours, etc. I am certain that the help and advice given is greatly appreciated by those seeking it. It is equally certain that more people, especially older people, would seek advice from my Department if it were more easily accessible.

The most important new legislation introduced during the year which affects this Department was the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. This is an Act to make

fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises for the first time and will consequently increase the responsibility and duties in my Department.

There has been no departure from the general pattern employed in previous years in formulating this report and emphasis is again on Housing, Food, Atmospheric Pollution and Public Cleansing.

Your obedient servant,

J. FINNEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Housing

During the year 105 new dwellings were erected in your area, 92 by the Local Authority and 13 by private enterprise. There were 23 two bedroom bungalows, 2 three bedroom bungalows, 32 three bedroom houses, 24 two bedroom flats and 24 flatlets.

The 4 houses and 9 bungalows built by private enterprise were an extension of the residential area at Lundhill Road and a commencement of new developments at Brampton Road, Barnsley Road and Tingle Bridge Lane, Hemingfield.

The total number of inhabited houses within your district is now 6,146. The estimated population for mid-1963 was 19,120, this gives an average figure of 3.11 persons per house. The corresponding figure for 1930 was 4.64. The reduction over a period of 33 years is quite considerable.

During the year 7 relets on existing housing estates were utilised as follows :—

Damage by subsidence	7
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Slum Clearance

It is possible this year to report some measure of progress. The 72 bungalows, flats, flatlets and houses at Jump and 20 flatlets at Wombwell which were previously reported as being in the course of erection were completed during the year and all were devoted to Slum Clearance.

The inhabitants of the following addresses were rehoused :—

Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Otley Square, Jump	...	3
Nos. 2-18 Kitroyd, Jump	... ..	9
Nos. 19-35 Kitroyd, Jump	... ..	9
No. 93 Church Street, Jump	... ..	1
Nos. 6, 20-44 Milton Road, Jump	... ..	14
Nos. 1-9 Milton Road, Jump	... ..	5
Nos. 13-21 Milton Road, Jump	... ..	5
Nos. 25-39 and 43 Milton Road, Jump	... ..	9
Nos. 2-24 Fitzwilliam Road, Jump	... ..	12
Nos. 37, 39, 43-47 Wentworth Road, Jump		5
Nos. 241-243 Cemetery Road, Jump	... ..	2
No. 110 Church Street, Jump	... ..	1
Nos. 128-136 Pontefract Road, Wombwell		5
Nos. 140-158 Pontefract Road, Wombwell		10
Nos. 160, 184 Everill Gate Lane, Wombwell		2
	Total	<u>92</u>

Many of the houses in the Milton Road area were known to be bug infested and in every case disinfestation was carried out prior to rehousing. In addition, it was proposed by the Medical Officer of Health to take similar steps at the same time in respect of head lice, many cases of which had proved over the years to be very troublesome and persistent.

The Council's programme submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September, 1955 proposed to clear 299 houses in the first five years and thereafter 50 more houses per annum. By the end of 1963, 449 houses in the normal course of events would have been dealt with. However, the number of houses closed and occupants rehoused was in fact 290.

Although the picture of progress which I have outlined is not a particularly glowing one there were indications at the end of the year that there would be a welcome increase in the rate of building in 1964. Substantial progress had been made in the necessary preliminary preparations for the development of the Aldham House Farm Estate. Roads and sewers were almost complete and a contract for the construction of 158 dwellings was under way. It could be said, therefore, that a start was about to be made on the programme and that for the first time there was a real prospect of getting to grips with the serious problem of unfit houses and their elimination.

During the year I prepared a progress report as required by the Northern Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the report, showing the position at 30th September, 1963 is reproduced below :—

Housing Programme in the Wombwell Urban District
Housing Act, 1957 — Section 2.

Form of Further Proposals

Position as at 30th September, 1963 as submitted to the Northern Housing Office, 29th October, 1963.

Local Authority: Wombwell Urban District Council.

County: Yorkshire (West Riding).

Part 1. The Total Problem

Estimated number of houses remaining unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	438
In addition after 4 years	...	...	...	...	...	58

2-12 George Street, Wombwell	...	...	6
212-232 Everill Gate Lane, Broomhill	...	...	11
7, 9, 11, 25 and 27 The Green, Hemingfield	...	...	5
2-54 Hawson Street, Wombwell	...	...	27
1-17 Prospect Terrace, Wombwell	...	...	9
		Total	<u>58</u>

The following to be considered later in the light of Improvement developments:—

9-23 Fitzwilliam Street, Hemingfield	...	...	8
4-74 Blythe Street, Wombwell	...	...	36
16-20 School Street, Wombwell	...	...	3
1-23 York Street, Wombwell	...	...	12
2-28 York Street, Wombwell	...	...	14
27-49 Barnsley Road, Wombwell	...	...	12
4-24 Bond Street, Wombwell	...	...	11
1-29 Bond Street, Wombwell	...	...	15
38-40 Bond Street, Wombwell	...	...	2
1-5 Hope Street, Wombwell	...	...	3
1-79 Milton Street, Wombwell	...	...	40
2-62 Milton Street, Wombwell	...	...	31
1-57 Gower Street, Wombwell	...	...	29
2-72 Gower Street, Wombwell	...	...	36
68-70 Park Street, Wombwell	...	...	2
		Total	<u>254</u>

First Five Years

	To be dealt with	...	...	...	...	299
(a)	Closed or demolished to 5th July, 1962	...	...	...	...	194
	Closed or demolished from 5th July, 1962 to 30th September, 1963	...	...	...	...	81
	2-22 Kitroyd, Jump	...	...	...	...	11
	19-35 Kitroyd, Jump	...	...	...	...	9
	1-7 Otley Square, Jump	...	...	...	...	4
	93 Church Street, Jump	...	...	...	...	1
	29 Canal Boat Yard, Hemingfield	...	...	...	...	1
	Church House, Wombwell	...	...	...	...	1
	2-24 Fitzwilliam Road, Jump	...	...	...	...	12
	1-43 Milton Road, Jump	...	...	...	...	22
	16-44 Milton Road (not 18 and 40) Jump	...	...	...	...	13
	37, 39 and 43-47 Wentworth Road, Jump	...	...	...	...	5
	138 Pontefract Road, Broomhill	...	...	...	...	1
	186 Everill Gate Lane, Wombwell	...	...	...	...	1
				Total		<u>81</u>

(b)	Further proposals.		
	Number of houses in Clearance Area.		
	Clearance Order or Demolition Order Confirmed (Dwellings nearing completion).		
Clearance Order 128-158 (less 138)	Pontefract Road, Wombwell		15

Demolition Orders Operative

18-40 Milton Road, Jump	2	
41 Wentworth Road, Jump	1	
182, 184 and 188 Everill Gate Lane, Broomhill	3	
9-15 Hope Street, Wombwell	4	
The Hostel, Smithley	1	
2-14 Milton Road, Jump	7	
1-35 Wentworth Road, Jump	18	
2-8 Church Street, Jump	4	
223-243 Cemetery Road, Jump	11	
	—	51

Further Proposals

1. Number to be demolished in Clearance Areas

Clearance Order being submitted to Minister.

2-22 Mitchell Terrace, Wombwell	11	
1-43 Bradbury Balk Lane, Wombwell	22	
26-66 Myers Street, Wombwell	21	
45-83 Myers Street, Wombwell	20	
68-74 Hammerton Street, Wombwell	4	
85-91 Hammerton Street, Wombwell	4	
	—	82

Clearance Area being prepared.

6-42a Wombwell Main Row, Wombwell	37	
43-70 Wombwell Main Row, Wombwell	27	
71-101 Wombwell Main Row, Wombwell	30	
	—	94

Awaiting confirmation of Compulsory Purchase Order.

12-32 Summer Lane, Wombwell	11	
15-23 George Street, Wombwell	5	
	—	16
I.D. 5 George Street, Wombwell	1	
I.D. 16-26 George Street, Wombwell	6	
C.A. 56-76 Hawson Street, Wombwell	11	
	—	18

C.A.	17-39	The Brickyard, Jump	...	...	12	
I.D.	56-66	Church Street, Jump	...	...	6	
C.A.	99-111	Church Street, Jump	...	...	7	
I.D.	110-114	Church Street, Jump	...	...	3	
					—	28
C.A.	8-16	Brown Square, Hemingfield	...	...	5	
C.A.	9-15	Brown Square, Hemingfield	...	...	4	
C.A.	15-23	The Green, Hemingfield	...	...	5	
I.D.	136	Hemingfield Road, Wombwell	...	...	1	
I.D.	110	Cemetery Road, Hemingfield	...	...	1	
					—	16
C.A.	2-44	Queen Street, Wombwell	...	...	22	
C.A.	1-31	Queen Street, Wombwell	...	...	16	
C.A.	1-83	Elliott Terrace, Wombwell	...	...	42	
C.A.	42-60	East View, Wombwell	...	...	10	
C.A.	85-99	East View, Wombwell	...	...	8	
C.A.	118-122	Ings Road, Wombwell	...	...	3	
					—	101

Further Proposals Summary

1.	Number of houses to be demolished in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	369
2.	Number of houses to be demolished by Individual Demolition	...	...	...	...	69
						—
						438
						—

As was indicated in my last report the tremendous increase in the rate of Slum Clearance was quite impossible in the normal course of events with the limited staff available. However, this work was given first priority to the exclusion of other aspects of the Department's activities and if, eventually, the end product of producing better housing conditions for a relatively large number of the town's inhabitants is achieved in the time envisaged then I am quite sure that the means of securing it will be seen to be justified.

During the year 149 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation, 46 at Jump and 103 at Wombwell. This number is far in excess of anything ever previously reported and is a source for great satisfaction in my Department. Details of the houses so represented are given below :—

In Clearance Areas

Nos. 12-32 Summer Lane, Wombwell ...	...	11
Nos. 15-23 George Street, Wombwell ...	...	5
Nos. 1-43 Bradbury Balk Lane, Wombwell ...	...	22
Nos. 68-74 Hammerton Street, Wombwell ...	...	4
Nos. 85-91 Hammerton Street, Wombwell ...	...	4
Nos. 26-66 Myers Street, Wombwell ...	...	21
Nos. 45-83 Myers Street, Wombwell ...	...	20
Nos. 2-22 Mitchells Terrace, Wombwell ...	...	11
		<u>98</u>

Individual Unfit Houses

The Hostel, Smithley, Wombwell ...	...	1
Nos. 9-15 Hope Street, Wombwell ...	...	4
Nos. 1-47 Wentworth Road, Jump ...	...	24
Nos. 2-14 Milton Road, Jump ...	...	7
Nos. 2-8 Church Street, Jump ...	...	4
Nos. 223-243 Cemetery Road, Jump ...	...	11
		<u>51</u>

It is proposed to build 44 houses and flats on the Arundel View site at Jump which will serve to rehouse the occupants of the houses in Church Street, Cemetery Road, Wentworth Road and Milton Road, Jump, and those people residing in the Summer Lane and Mitchells Clearance Areas will be accommodated on the Aldham House Farm Estate.

During the year the demolition of 29 houses was secured as follows :—

1. In Clearance Areas

Nos. 1-7 Otley Square, Jump ...	...	4
Nos. 2-22 Kitroyd, Jump ...	...	11
Nos. 19-29 Kitroyd, Jump ...	...	6
Nos. 33 and 35 Kitroyd, Jump ...	...	2
		<u>23</u>

2. Not in Clearance Area

Nos. 27 and 29 Canal Boat Yard, Hemingfield ...	...	2
Nos. 9-15 Hope Street, Wombwell ...	...	4
		<u>6</u>

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Ever since the passing of the Housing Act, 1949, which first made it possible for Local Authorities to make grants towards the cost of Improvements to houses, the Council has exercised the power as far as possible. In so doing the Council has provided the means of preventing good houses from falling into decay and eventually being regarded as being substandard. The introduction of the Standard Grant Scheme in the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 was a significant step forward in giving Local Authorities the tools for the job of generally bringing up to a reasonable amenity level all the houses in the District which were not scheduled for Clearance. The owners of all such houses could receive a standard grant as a right and there was a relaxation of the conditions governing such grants.

It was thought and hoped that the introduction of these Standard grants would produce a sharp upward trend in the number of grant applications. No such increase materialised and this, to say the least, was disappointing. During the year 53 grants were made, 26 Discretionary and 27 Standard.

The number of grants approved during the year was 59, 53 to owner/occupiers and 6 to owners of tenanted properties. This latter figure was again disappointingly low and when one considers that the majority of houses in the town suitable for improvement are tenanted the position becomes increasingly unsatisfactory. It is surely not unreasonable to expect a much greater number of applications in respect of this type of property.

This aspect of my Department's activities in the field of housing is so vitally important that I make no apology for again referring to it in a forceful way.

Much has been said by a great number of people, some of it woefully uninformed and prejudiced but the reasons for the relative failure of the grants scheme so far are not all on one side. Landlords are the ones who are usually blamed and whilst this may be so in many cases there is cause quite frequently for laying the blame at the feet of tenants. There are many cases where owners have made inquiries only to find that tenants were not willing to pay an increased rent, and

again, other cases are known where tenants are quite willing to accept an increase in rent but the owners concerned have no interest whatever in improving their property. A great deal of time has been devoted to interviewing such owners and tenants in an endeavour to persuade them of the advantages and the advisability of securing the improvement of houses so as to raise the standard of living accommodation. In addition, announcements have been made in the local press that such grants are available and other means of publicity have been used to bring before members of the public the general outline of the two systems of grants.

Despite long and sustained efforts, however, it is obvious that the Local Authorities must be provided with more extensive powers to secure the desired improvements. If such a step is delayed much longer it may be too late to rescue houses which at present are capable of being raised to a reasonable amenity level. Many times in the past I have referred to the large number of houses in the town which are structurally sound and which, if provided with modern amenities, would have a life far in excess of 15 years. Such houses, built between 40 and 60 years ago, are an asset to the town which must not be permitted to slowly deteriorate to such an extent that there is no alternative but to eliminate them. Such neglect would be indefensible and the consequences of further inaction in this vitally important aspect of housing would be disastrous.

The conditions governing the making of Improvement Grants are now highly attractive. They are flexible, an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ is permitted on the rent, loans are available to cover the applicant's portion of the cost and conditions concerning future disposal of the property have been relaxed greatly. It would seem that little more can be done to secure improvements short of vesting the Local Authority with statutory powers.

It is to be hoped that such powers will be forthcoming and that improvements can be secured in selected areas in much the same way as unfit houses are dealt with.

Details of the grants made during the year are as follows :—

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Address			Amount of Grant		
			£	s.	d.
292,	Hough Lane,	Wombwell	191	0	0
296,	Hough Lane,	Wombwell	191	0	0
298,	Hough Lane,	Wombwell	191	0	0
66,	Summer Lane,	Wombwell	131	0	0
294,	Hough Lane,	Wombwell	190	0	0
261,	Hough Lane,	Wombwell	244	0	0
7,	Mount Terrace,	Wombwell	180	0	0
46,	Main Street,	Wombwell	217	0	0
34,	Main Street,	Wombwell	199	0	0
10,	Myrtle Road,	Wombwell	242	0	0
14,	Windmill Road,	Wombwell	242	0	0
16,	Windmill Road,	Wombwell	239	0	0
8,	Cemetery Road,	Hemingfield	185	0	0
9,	Princess Street,	Wombwell	302	0	0
53,	Church Street,	Jump	319	0	0
51,	Church Street,	Jump	265	0	0
169,	Barnsley Road,	Wombwell	229	0	0
49,	Church Street,	Jump	333	0	0
31,	Cemetery Road,	Wombwell	248	0	0
100,	Hough Lane,	Wombwell	221	0	0
55,	Cemetery Road,	Hemingfield	210	0	0
62,	Main Street,	Wombwell	137	0	0
24,	Victoria Road,	Wombwell	219	0	0
18,	Wath Road,	Wombwell	279	0	0
20,	Wath Road,	Wombwell	298	0	0
22,	Myrtle Road,	Wombwell	263	0	0
Total:			5,965	0	0

STANDARD GRANTS

Address			Amount of Grant		
53,	Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell	145	0	0
9,	Stonyford Road,	Wombwell	268	18	0
213,	Cemetery Road,	Jump	145	0	0
47,	Cemetery Road,	Wombwell	17	0	0
51,	Littlefield Lane	Wombwell	135	10	0
14,	Stonyford Road,	Wombwell	145	0	0
35,	Bartolomew Street,	Wombwell	145	0	0
70,	Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell	139	0	0
46,	Pearson Field,	Wombwell	145	0	0
25,	Main Street,	Wombwell	141	0	0
47,	Broomhead Road,	Wombwell	65	0	0
149,	Blythe Street,	Wombwell	135	0	0
73,	Stonyford Road,	Wombwell	91	0	0
72,	Stonyford Road,	Wombwell	145	0	0
53,	Cemetery Road,	Wombwell	95	0	0
Total Carried Forward			1,956	8	0

Address			Amount of Grant		
		Brought Forward	1956	8	0
20,	Church Street,	Jump	145	0	0
151,	Summer Lane,	Wombwell	74	0	0
17,	Summer Lane,	Wombwell	145	0	0
40,	Station Road,	Wombwell	105	0	0
28,	Main Street,	Wombwell	135	0	0
82,	Hough Lane,	Wombwell	145	0	0
26,	Tingle Bridge Lane,	Hemingfield	31	0	0
187,	Everill Gate Lane,	Wombwell	132	0	0
28,	Tingle Bridge Lane,	Hemingfield	40	0	0
15,	Ings Road,	Wombwell	145	0	0
8,	Wentworth Road,	Jump	31	0	0
28,	Bond Street,	Wombwell	144	0	0
Total			3,229	8	0

HOUSING REPAIRS

It was necessary last year to refer to a hurricane and the resultant trail of devastation. The winter of 1962/63 was notable for the most extended and severe cold spell since records of meteorological conditions have been kept and this had far reaching effects. Roads, footpaths and pavements lifted several inches, water services at a depth of 3 ft. or more were frozen for weeks on end, building and repair operations were brought to a halt for a lengthy period and when eventually the temperature rose sufficiently water services, many below ground level, were found to be burst and tremendous amounts of water were wasted. In many cases damage had not been made good by the end of the year.

This is a most important part of my Department's housing activities and whilst it is often the least spectacular and the most frustrating it is vitally necessary and must be executed with enthusiasm and determination. The inspections, re-inspections, service of notices, informal and formal, etc., require much time and patience but I am quite certain that many houses which are in a comparatively reasonable condition today would have fallen into a state of dilapidation had this work not been pursued with determination in the past.

There were in this and surrounding districts a number of private housing developers at work and once again it was relatively difficult to secure repairs and renewals within a reasonable time due to the small amount of labour available to undertake the work.

During the year 338 Informal Notices were served and of these 91.7% were complied with. In addition, 47 notices brought forward from 1962 were also complied with. 28 notices were carried forward to be dealt with in 1964.

DAMAGE BY MINING SUBSIDENCE

In mining areas such as this there is not a year goes by without the necessity for reporting that serious movement has taken place in some part of the town. There are three collieries extracting coal beneath the town and whilst by means of collaboration with National Coal Board officials in the appropriate areas it is possible to know where movement is likely to take place it is nonetheless disturbing when it takes place.

When slight movement occurs in an occupied house the inconvenience and fear which arise from leaking roofs, cracked walls and ceilings, damaged decorations and a host of other minor irritations is quite distressing. When the movement is severe and great cracks appear in walls, etc., overnight, when walls, ceilings and floors lean and bulge and tilt the results in many cases are frightening. The effect on some inhabitants of such houses is immeasurable and one is compelled to ask oneself "Is it worth it?" Is all the coal in the country worth all the human misery and inconvenience which one sees from time to time in such areas as this?

During the year a wave of subsidence occurred across the centre of the town which produced some of the most extensive damage I have seen since that which affected parts of Hemingfield. In addition to houses in Hope Street, Hawson Street, Prospect Terrace, Foulstone Row, New Street and Marsh Street being severely damaged, roads, the Catholic Church in Park Street, the Public Library, and large shops in Station Road and premises in High Street were severely damaged.

The houses referred to above were damaged so badly as to be unsafe. After emergency discussions with National Coal Board officials some of the houses were shored up and the Council on receiving my report very generously agreed to rehouse the families from such houses. By the end of the year 7 families had been rehoused from houses damaged by subsidence.

New movement was experienced in Hope Street, Milton Street, Park Street, Church Street, High Street, Summer Lane, Hough Lane and adjoining areas. Delay in

having damage made good is minimised by maintaining close liaison with the Land and Minerals Officers of the National Coal Board. Constant watch is maintained where damage is known to be occurring in order that action might be taken immediately if danger arises.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Number of dwelling houses in the District	...	6,146
2.	Number of houses included in the above :		
	(a) Back-to-back	... ..	Nil
	(b) Single back	... ..	3
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere :		
	Number of houses included in Representations made during the year :		
	(a) In Clearance Areas	... ..	98
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses	... ..	51
A.1	Houses Demolished		
	In Clearance Areas :		
	(1) Houses unfit for human habitation :		
	Houses Demolished	... ..	23
	Persons displaced during the year	... ..	99
	Families displaced during the year	... ..	35
	(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	... ..	Nil
	(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	... ..	Nil
	Not in Clearance Areas		
	(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 :		
	Houses demolished	... ..	6
	Persons displaced during the year	... ..	265
	Families displaced during the year	... ..	58
	(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	... ..	Nil

	(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	Nil
	(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil
A.2	Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	Nil
B.	Unfit houses closed	
	(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	Persons displaced during the year	Nil
	Families displaced during the year	Nil
	(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
C.	Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	
	(11) After informal action by local authority :	
	By owner	516
	By Local Authority	Nil
	(12) After formal notice under	
	(a) Public Health Acts :	
	By owner	29
	By Local Authority	1
	(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 :	
	By owner	Nil
	By Local Authority	Nil
	(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957 :	
	By owner	Nil
	By Local Authority	Nil
D.	Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)	
	(14) Retained for temporary accommodation	
	(a) Under Section 48	Nil
	(b) Under Section 17 (2)	Nil
	(c) Under Section 46	Nil

	(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 and 53	Nil
E.	Purchase of Houses by Agreement	
	(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil
4.	Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings :	
	(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	93
	(b) Overcrowding	Nil
5.	Rent Act, 1957	
	(a) Number of certificates of disrepair granted	Nil
	(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority ...	Nil
	(c) Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled	Nil
6.	Overcrowding	
	Progress in dealing with this problem has again been unsatisfactory.	
7.	New Dwellings	
	Number of new dwellings completed during the year :	
	(a) By the local authority	92
	(b) By private enterprise	13
8.	Grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation	
	(a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	Nil
	(b) Improvements—number of dwellings completed during the year	53
	Formal applications received during the year ...	63
	Applications approved during the year	59
9.	Details of advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses—advances approved in 84 cases. Further advances approved in 22 cases.	

Milk Supply

The Urban District was designated a special area under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order, 1953 and since that time all milk has been sold under Special Designations.

There are nine farms where milk is produced. In all cases the milk produced is Tuberculin Tested. At four of these farms the milk is bottled and retailed in your area. In all other cases the milk produced is sent for pasteurisation. In addition, a large quantity of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk is retailed in the town. The milk produced and consumed within the Urban District is, therefore, of a high quality.

Since the introduction of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 a tremendous improvement has been secured in the production and distribution of milk. There has, of course, been much new legislation since that date and each measure introduced has meant a further step towards the goal of a safe, disease-free milk supply.

Regular supervision of milk distribution was once again a feature of the Department's activities and contact is maintained with the suppliers in order that improvements may be effected as necessary. To this end samples of milk were procured for the routine Methylene Blue Reduction and Phosphatase Tests and all milk sold in a raw state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.

There are altogether 50 retail milk sellers registered whose premises are inspected at regular intervals.

188 samples of milk were taken and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield. The staff of the Laboratory are always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below.

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION DURING 1963

Type of Milk	Type of Test and Results				
	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Presence of Tuberculosis
	Satis	Unsatis	Satis	Unsatis	
Tuberculin Tested	68	2	—	—	28 —
Pasteurised	6	—	6	—	— —
T.T. Pasteurised	11	—	11	—	— —

Very close attention was again paid to the presence of *Brucella Abortus* and 56 samples were submitted to the Laboratory for examination for this purpose. There were 10 positive reactions to the Ring Test but no sample showed Positive to the Cream Culture. Results over the years since I began to submit samples for this examination have shown that the organism is wide spread and where raw milk is consumed there is the possibility of it giving rise to Undulant Fever in human beings. It would appear to me that far more drastic action is required in order to prevent the spread of this organism and eventually to eliminate it altogether from all milk herds.

Distribution of Milk

At the end of the year there were on the Register 50 Distributors of Milk.

The system of licensing dealers authorising the use of Special Designations in relation to milk sold by them was changed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960. By virtue of these Regulations, which came into effect on the 1st October, 1961 the Food and Drugs Authority became the Licensing Authority—the West Riding County Council in respect of this Urban District.

All information concerning licences is passed to the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained at all times. For example, where new distributors of milk are taken on to the register or where changes occur the information is forwarded to the West Riding County Council immediately.

Meat Supply

The main part of the town's meat supply is brought from a public abattoir in a neighbouring town. The abattoir provides facilities for the slaughter and hanging of meat in modern conditions.

Meat is brought from the abattoirs in properly constructed, metal lined vans. Good hanging facilities are provided and the vans are always found to be clean. It is necessary at times, however, to take action where cases of careless, rough handling are observed. Damage and contamination can so easily arise from such carelessness. In addition there were cases of meat handlers not wearing satisfactory types of overalls or head covers. As far as was

possible a watch was maintained to ensure that the meat supply was handled and transported in as clean and safe a way as possible.

Food Preparing Premises, Shops and Markets

I regret that it is necessary to report that the ever increasing pressure of duties required to be carried out in the Department especially in respect of housing render it impossible to make what I consider to be a sufficient number of visits and to devote an adequate amount of time on each inspection of premises in the town where food is prepared, stored or sold. As it has been pointed out in previous reports, there is a high number of shops, bakehouses, meat preparation and other food premises in relation to the size of the Urban District. It is imperative in this most important aspect of environmental health that inspections should be more frequent and of longer duration. The number of inspections of the various types of food premises made during the year were as follows :

					Number of Premises	Number of Visits
(a)	Butchers shops	...	...	...	15	152
(b)	Grocers and General Dealers	...			78	264
(c)	Fried Fish shops	...	...	...	15	11
(d)	Wet Fish shops	...	...	...	2	6
(e)	Greengrocers	...	...	...	5	4
(f)	Bakehouses	...	...	...	9	107
(g)	Meat Products	...	...	...	6	44
(h)	Markets	...	...	...	8	145
(i)	Canteens and Cafes	...	...	...	9	21

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows :

Manufacture of Meat Products (sausage, etc.)	...	6
Manufacture or sale of Ice-cream	...	74

Food Hygiene

There has again been some progress in the food premises in the town. There were major improvements at 3 shops, a bakehouse and a restaurant and other improvements

at 2 licensed premises, 15 food shops and 3 bakehouses. It is vitally necessary that improvements should constantly be made in order to maintain progress. All such works were secured by informal request and, generally speaking the majority of food traders are conscious of the need for a high standard in food handling. Good hygiene is so obviously good business.

Instances of carelessness and ignorance in the handling of food arise from time to time and action is taken in such cases. Generally the standard of food handling in the town is not above reproach and I become seriously perturbed when I observe an apparent total disregard of the need for care and cleanliness in the handling of food, especially on the part of young people new to the trade.

Much has been done and a great deal more remains to be done in order to achieve a satisfactory standard of food hygiene.

Apart from the obviously important role played by Public Health Inspectors in educating and advising and securing compliance with existing legislation there is a significant part to be played by the food handler and the customer. In both cases I feel it is a question of attitude. Legislation can be produced to apply to anything and on reading the Food Hygiene Regulations one can be forgiven for visualising a situation where all those engaged in the food trades comply with every requirements of every regulations and the result is near perfect.

Since we are dealing with human beings such a position can never be attained. We have the careless, the ignorant, the lazy, the untidy and the mischievous. These are the ones whose efforts, or lack of effort, precipitate incidents which at the least cause some inconvenience and at most can lead to serious illness and death : Trouble and difficulty is encountered when dealing with the type who is concerned not with the food he is handling but with doing as little as possible without being involved in prosecution. It is unfortunate when people in this category enter the food trades. Such a lot more could be achieved if more attention was devoted to the object of the Food Hygiene Regulations and less to their actual wording.

Turning to the customer, I have on many previous occasions made reference to the important contribution they can make towards securing good safe, clean handling of food. They can assist, in shops, by not handling food, taking care not to breathe or cough or sneeze over food, preventing

clothing from brushing against food, leaving dogs outside the premises, refraining from smoking, etc. They could also have a profound effect on shop assistants by drawing attention at the time they occur, to careless and unhygienic practices and by informing my Department.

There is doubtless room for improvement in food premises and in households. A general improvement could be effected by attaching more importance to the teaching of basic hygiene principles to both boys and girls in schools. The ignorance of young persons entering the food trades is frequently abysmal and managements, obsessed as they are with selling their goods, are, in many cases, disinclined to devote any time at all to food hygiene.

Markets

It is virtually impossible to secure reasonable food handling standards in the open markets. The standard required by the Food Hygiene Regulations is much lower than that required for permanent premises. The minimum standard is low and the unscrupulous trader all too frequently knows precisely how much to do to meet minimum requirements. Food handling in the markets is generally not satisfactory.

It is not difficult to appreciate the dangers to which food on market stalls is exposed. Dust and dirt are blown freely on to the stalls, both Markets adjoin the High Street where the constant passage of heavy traffic adds greatly to the dust in the air, flies and other insects cannot be effectively dealt with in the open air and obviously give rise to a lot of contamination, the stalls are low and the sheets used to cover the back and ends of the stalls must necessarily be of a temporary character, thus increasing the danger of contamination from animals and the feet of people using the markets. In addition the stalls are never properly cleaned and are used on non-market days for purposes entirely unconnected with food handling.

It is regrettable that there is no supply of water on the stalls and although there are washing facilities provided for ladies at the Public Conveniences in Station Road, this is a good distance from the Old Market and there are no facilities whatever for men. I would urge strongly that this position be given immediate and urgent consideration.

There are two solutions to the problem which I would recommend to you. This recommendation was first made in 1960. Adequate sanitary and washing accommodation should

be provided in the Old Market, i.e. a sufficient number of water closets and urinal accommodation along with washbowls and a good supply of hot and cold water for both ladies and gentlemen. In addition, a significant improvement would certainly be secured if a number of lock-up shops of semi-permanent character could be provided for the sale of food of a more vulnerable character, e.g. fish, cooked meats, confectionery, biscuits, etc. In this way the standard of food handling in the markets could be raised and brought more into line with that insisted on in shops.

It has been suggested to you in previous reports that certain types of food which are not cooked before eating such as cooked meats, pies, cheese, biscuits, etc., should not be exposed for sale in the open air as it is virtually impossible to give them the measure of protection that food should have. Everything possible is done to have food in the markets protected against contamination and if the improvements suggested in the previous paragraph were implemented I have no doubt that it would be possible in future to render a much better report on the markets.

Hawkers of Food

A radical change was secured in this traditional form of food trading with the passing of the West Riding General Powers Act, 1951. Section 76 of this Act empowered Local Authorities to require the registration of all Hawkers of Food within the area. The Council adopted this section and by the end of the year 66 hawkers had been registered. They were, in all cases, required to comply with the standards for mobile vehicles and in many cases excellent types of mobile shops have been brought into use. This is a most welcome improvement.

Although great efforts are made to exercise some measure of control over this type of trading it is known that traders enter the town from other districts and it is suspected that in many cases they fall short of the Department's requirements. Frequently I have toured parts of the Urban District at times well outside those which are regarded as normal trading hours in an endeavour to meet such traders. It is obvious that they consider themselves free of official supervision at such times and I have little doubt that in many cases they are selling foodstuffs of an inferior nature. It is not possible to exercise control over the whole area at all times, and indeed it should not be necessary, in order to control the sale of such food.

As I have suggested in previous reports, there is ample proof that food hawkers should be required to conform to normal shop hours and I can see no reason why the Local Authority should not be in a position to require a substantial licensing fee, in order to provide some contribution to the General Rate Fund.

Ice Cream—manufacture and sale

There are within your district 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

In addition there are 72 shops registered for the sale of prepacked ice-cream only, which is stored in refrigerators. The wisdom of encouraging the sale of wrapped ice-cream from shops is undeniable and obviously ensures that this popular commodity is retailed in safe, clean conditions.

43 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and the results of the examination of these samples are shown below.

	Number of Samples Taken	Provisional Grades			
		1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	7	5	2	—	—
Manufacturer No. 2	6	6	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 3	7	7	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 4	6	6	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 5	2	2	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 6	3	3	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 7	6	5	1	—	—
Manufacturer No. 8	6	6	—	—	—
Total	43	40	3	—	—

Unsound Food

Quantities of foodstuffs which were inspected and found to be unfit were disposed of according to circumstances. A detailed list of food so condemned is shown below.

						lbs.	ozs.
Hams	...	...	...	...	...	178	0
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	16	8
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	56	3
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	14	5
Other meats	...	...	...	...	...	35	9
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	27	9½
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	87	8½
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	21	8
Mixed Goods	...	...	...	...	...	36	6
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	167	1½
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	30	8
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	14	11
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	12	7
Frozen Food	...	...	...	...	...	247	packets
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	14	fl. oz.

All unsound food is disposed of by treating with lime and burying beneath the town's refuse.

An incident arose during the year when I was informed that a large quantity of apples distributed to retailers in Wombwell were suspected of being contaminated with lead and arsenic. Immediate steps were taken to prevent the sale of any of this fruit until the exact position could be ascertained. Fortunately the danger was not as great as was at first suspected and the fruit was released for sale.

Water Supply

On 1st April, 1963 the Dearne Valley Water Board ceased to exist and the Sheffield Corporation Waterworks Department became the Water Undertaking for this area. The water supplied is of good bacteriological standard and samples are taken regularly from different parts of the area.

Insufficiency and other supply difficulties arise from time to time from a variety of causes. Where the inadequacy of the supply is attributable to lime, etc., deposits in the services, the owner is required to fit new ferrules to the main

and scrape and pressure clean the services, or where necessary, to lay a larger diameter service. Subsidence causes fracture of mains which completely cuts off or causes a considerable reduction in supplies. Such breaks will also cause sediment and discolouration of water as will turbulence in the mains caused when certain sections are cut off in order to carry out repairs.

The water supply in one area involving about 80 houses was almost completely cut off by some obstruction in the main. This and all other matters were taken up with the Corporation Waterworks Engineer at Broomhill, Wombwell; with whom close contact is maintained, and remedied with the minimum of delay.

The water supply was most seriously affected by the excessively severe winter conditions. There were innumerable cases of service pipes being completely frozen up and for many weeks water carts were used to supply the affected localities. The tremendous importance of a good piped water supply is never realised until such a situation arises. A farm with approximately 40 head of dairy cattle had its supply of water interrupted for several weeks and all water consumed had to be transported to the farm. There were, as an aftermath of the great freeze up, a vast number of burst water pipes, many of which had still not been repaired by the time the 1963/64 winter had commenced.

Of 6,146 occupied houses in the township 6,143 are on the public supply. 19,110 people occupy these 6,143 houses. The remaining 3 houses have water laid on from private supplies. In all cases, except one farmhouse, water is laid on direct to the houses.

Additional water mains were laid on to serve new houses as they were erected in the Council's estates at Brampton Road, Wombwell and Church Street, Jump and private development at Lundhill Road, Wombwell.

Public Baths

There was difficulty at the start of the season with subsidence damage. Repairs had to be carried out before the large pool would retain water. Throughout the season the new system of filtration installed last year maintained a good standard of purity. Laboratory reports on samples of water submitted proved to be generally satisfactory.

39 samples of the water were obtained from both pools during the season and with 2 exceptions they were all satisfactory. Difficulty was experienced in maintaining a good standard of purity in the small pool, especially during busy periods. Strict control over the numbers using the pool was necessary.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year 15 observations were made and smoke of such colour and density as to constitute a nuisance was emitted from the chimneys at Wombwell Main Colliery, Parkhill Brickworks and the Public Baths. Of these by far the most serious is the chimney at the Public Baths.

There were no complaints from residents in the neighbourhood of Wombwell Main Colliery although isolated emissions of black smoke were recorded. There was a reduction in the level of pollution from this source.

The Parkhill Brickworks is removed from residential areas and although black smoke was emitted from the chimney, the amounts were limited.

Complaints were again received from persons living at the east end of the town of falling soot and clouds of smoke from Cortonwood Colliery which is situated in an adjoining area. The improvements being carried out produced a marked reduction in pollution before the end of the year.

The chimney at the Public Baths again emitted smoke, soot and grit in excessive quantities. The chimney is very low and the complaints from residents in the neighbourhood were without doubt justified. I would stress the urgent need for the provision of more up to date and efficient steam raising equipment along with grit arrestors.

Complaints received from the neighbourhood of the Wombwell Foundry and Engineering Company Limited again arose as the result of cupolas and a convertor discharging smoke and grit at low level. There are inherent difficulties in the processes carried out at the foundry but the management are fully alive to the need for improvement and some of the proposed modifications and alterations had been carried out before the end of the year. The Alkali, etc., Works Inspector for this area maintains close contact with my office and has been most helpful in negotiations at the foundry.

Scrap Yards

Reference was made in my report of last year to the increasing activities of scrap merchants in the area. People living in the neighbourhood of scrap yards are being subjected to noise and pollution in ever increasing volumes with the attendant nuisance and inconvenience. The breaking and stripping operations are carried on without regard for the consequences, a general untidy sprawl is spreading like a blight across the countryside, amenities of the neighbourhood are being destroyed and the emission of smoke from the burning of omnibus bodies, rubber covered cable and other industrial waste produce vast quantities of black smoke. Control of such establishments is vitally necessary and the fear which I expressed last year that these activities in one part of the town were on the increase have been amply realised. Repeated requests for the reduction of burning and its attendant nuisance have been of no avail and it would seem that more drastic action may be necessary.

The emission of smoke from these sources should be prohibited. I am quite certain that scrap metals can be recovered economically without despoiling the countryside and creating a nuisance from smoke and flames !

Spoil Banks

A constant watch is kept on all Colliery spoilbanks in the area and on one in an adjoining area which frequently causes complaints to be received from residents in Beech House Road, Hemmingfield.

(a) Mitchells Main Colliery

Following the efforts to "redesign" what was formally a large sprawling mass this spoilbank had assumed a more pleasing appearance. There were isolated fires again during the year and some of the grass was damaged. Progress in covering the surface with vegetation is painfully slow. In fact, one wonders whether the expenditure has been justified and especially since a spoilbank of even greater proportions is developing in the background.

(b) Darfield Main Colliery

The new spoilbank in Netherwood Road continued to grow and there was no evidence of overheating during the year.

(c) **Wombwell Main Colliery**

This large and awkwardly shaped stack continues to sprawl but control measures were such as to prevent the occurrence of any over-heating. Again, part of the stack slipped on to the nearby road and caused it to be closed for some time.

(d) **Cortonwood Colliery**

This stack is situated outside the district but complaints of smoke and fumes from this source were received from parts of the Urban District. Co-operation with the Chief Public Health Inspector for Rotherham Rural District Council, the Chief Inspector of the Sheffield and Rotherham Clean Air Committee and the Colliery Engineer has ensured that efforts have been continued in reducing the pollution. The stack is controlled by levelling and consolidation and part of it is being covered with soil.

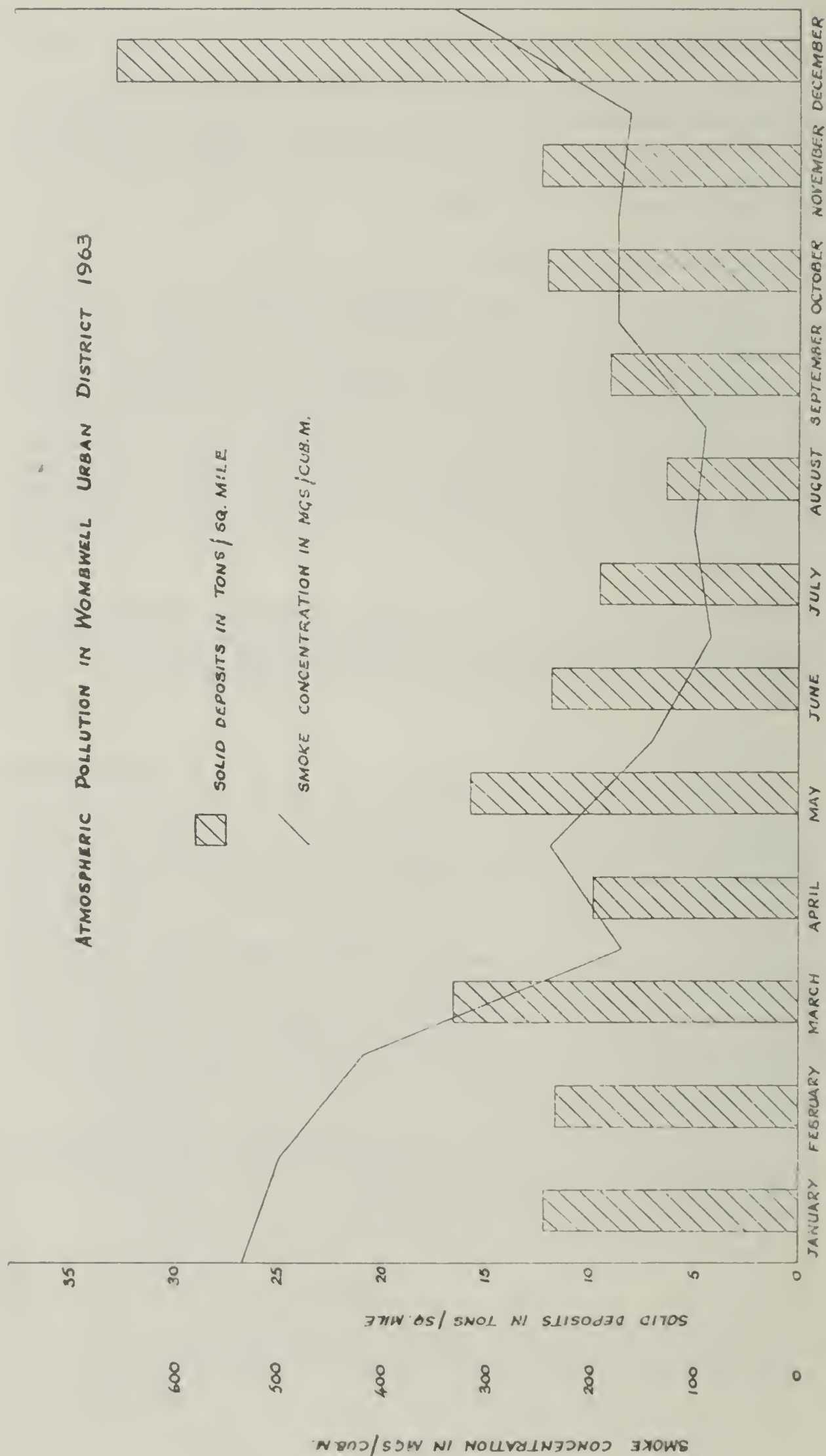
In an effort to minimise pollution arising from industrial furnaces, spoil banks and other non-domestic sources regular contact is maintained with the managements.

Non Industrial Pollution

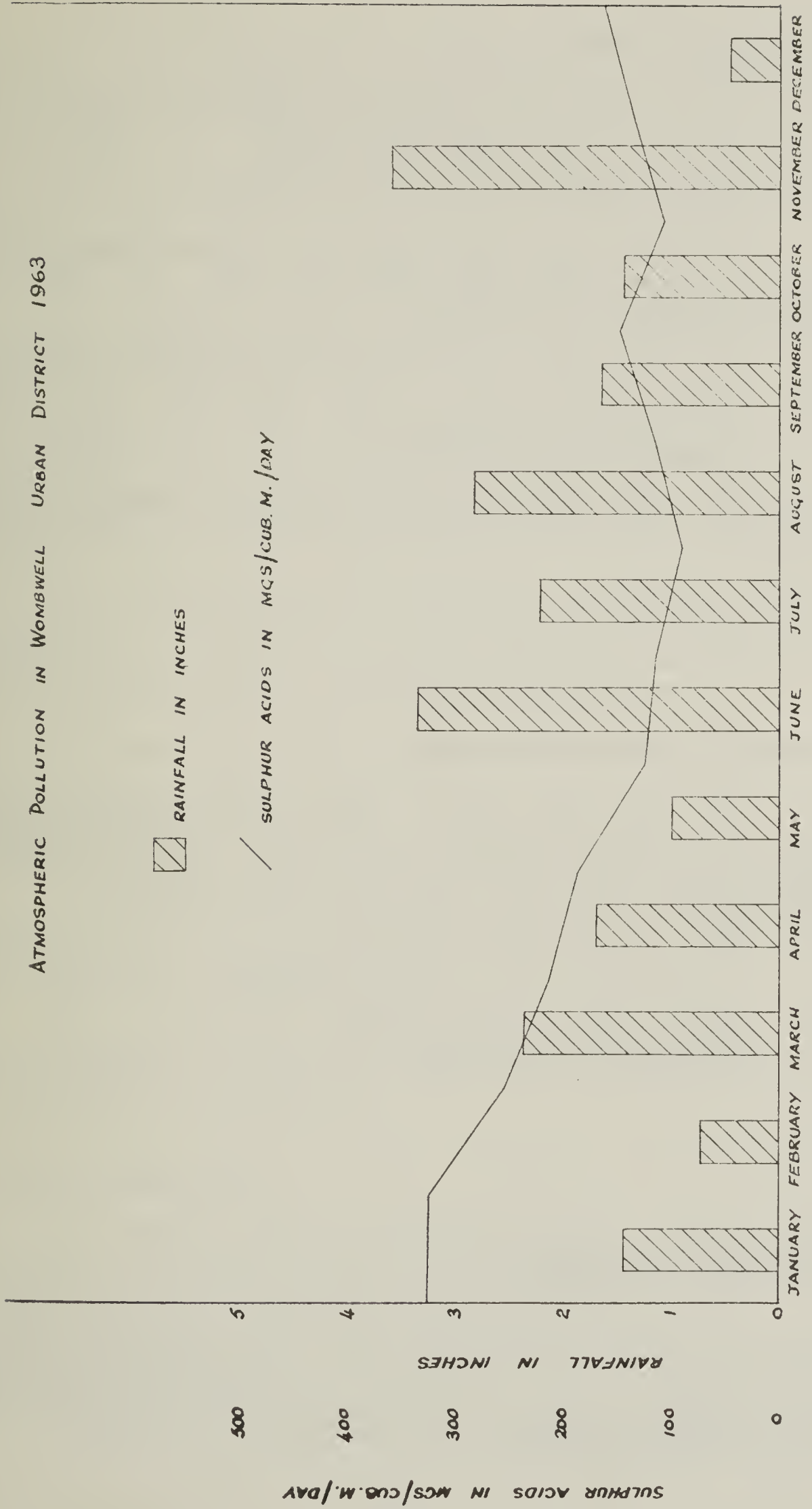
The vast bulk of pollution in an area such as this arises from the domestic source. There are 6,146 occupied houses in the district and in an overwhelming majority of these valuable bituminous coal is burned carelessly and wastefully in open grates. Smoke, soot and grit from this source are discharged into the atmosphere at a very low level. Considerable damage is caused to health, buildings, vegetation, clothing, decorations, furnishings, etc. An inordinate amount of time and money is dissipated in combatting the disastrous effects of such pollution. A clean atmosphere is of the utmost importance and there should be an early realisation that it is a criminal act to continue poisoning the atmosphere as we do.

The graphs on the following pages give a pictorial representation of the three groups of pollution along with the rainfall for each month of the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT 1963



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT 1963



Factories Act, 1961

There are on the register 53 factories as follows :

Factories with Mechanical Power	...	40
Factories without Mechanical Power	...	13

Included in this total number of factories there are 9 bakehouses to which 107 visits were made. 140 visits to other factories were recorded.

Informal action was taken requiring the following :

Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	14
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	13

All these defects had been remedied by the end of the year.

Shops Act, 1960—Section 38

38 visits were made to shops for the purpose of this Act. It is generally found that the premises inspected meet the requirements of this Section of the Act. 6 offences against the Act were discovered and all 6 were remedied.

The defects were as follows :

Insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	2
No washing accommodation	...	2
Insufficient temperature	...	2

Moveable Dwellings

35 caravans were parked on land in the area without licence at various times of the year. Three areas in the town are principally affected—Broomhill (land off Pontefract Road and at various points on the Ings), Lundhill (Greenland) and land off Station Road.

The parking of such caravans present considerable problems. The occupants are frequently of an undesirable type and are invariably engaged in the collection of rags, scrap metals, etc. There is no water supply, no sanitary accommodation, no drainage, no refuse storage accommodation and the areas affected are littered with masses of discarded cartons, bottles, cans, motor car bodies, etc., all of which give the countryside a most unprepossessing appearance.

A number of owners of land which appears to be singularly attractive to such itinerants were asked to erect notices prohibiting the parking of caravans on the land. This, it was felt, might improve the situation. In one case the National Coal Board went to considerable lengths to fence off the whole of a large site which had been prepared as a coal stacking ground and which was soon being used for a large number of caravans. This prompt action, although expensive, prevented the development of a serious situation.

A very close watch is maintained on land likely to be occupied by caravans and in most cases they were removed within a reasonable time. The time which it is necessary to devote to such matters is quite out of proportion.

33 inspections were made during the year.

Verminous Premises

7 Council owned houses and 73 privately owned houses were disinfested during the year. All the houses and furniture were treated in every case rehoused as a result of Slum Clearance activities at Jump.

A powdered insecticide is issued free of charge and many requests are received for advice on eradication of cockroaches and woodworm.

Terminal Disinfection

In certain cases of infectious disease, whether the treatment is at home or in hospital, disinfection is carried out. During the year 45 houses were so disinfected.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades within your district.

Rodent Control

Particular attention has been given to all known sources of infestation, including refuse tips, sewage works, and allotments which have been regularly surveyed and treated when necessary.

All food premises, shops, canteens, etc., are inspected for evidence of infestation during the course of normal routine visits. Advice has been given on rodent proofing and other control measures. Several minor infestations of mice had been discovered in this way and successfully dealt with by the Department.

Two sewer treatments have been carried out during the year and the results have been most encouraging, showing that the regular treatment of sewers in your District over the past sixteen years has kept infestation at a very low level.

Three of your employees have been trained in modern methods of Rodent Control and one of these men is employed as much as possible on this work. As much time as possible is devoted to Rodent Control.

Any complaints have been dealt with as quickly as possible. The following is an analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwell- ing Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All Other (inc. Busi- ness Pre- mises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	15	6146	331	6492	25
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification (see Note 3)	2	55	6	63	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Common Rat Minor	1	30	4	35	—
Ship Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Minor	1	25	2	28	—
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	15	792	35	842	16
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Common Rat Minor	12	272	2	286	—
Ship Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Ship Rat Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Minor	8	24	14	46	—
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	209	209	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Common Rat Minor	—	—	5	5	—

Continued Overleaf

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cul- tural
		(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwell- ing Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	(3) All Other (inc. Busi- ness Pre- mises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
Ship Rat	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse	Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	2	2	—
5. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections		211	792	192	1195	25
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 & 4) treated by the L.A.		22	351	29	402	—
7. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments. ...		—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:						
(a) Treatment.		—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., proofing)		—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which de- fault action was taken follow- ing the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.		—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings —		—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of Block "control schemes carried out"						
12. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given here:						
13. Any other points of interest.						

Hairdressers and Barbers

Since the Council made Byelaws in 1953, hairdressers and barbers have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1963, 29 premises, 9 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

Betting and Gaming Act, 1960

When this Act came into operation a new class of premises came into being. These establishments, known as betting shops, could, it was felt, very easily create problems. The prospect of large numbers of adults gathering in these shops which, in many cases, had been established in existing houses, gave rise to thoughts of nuisance and inconvenience being caused to persons living in the neighbourhood.

In order to prevent any such conditions arising a standard of washing and sanitary accommodation was formulated and every one of the Betting Shops was required to comply. The wisdom of this requirement has been demonstrated by subsequent experience.

There were 15 betting shops in the Area and there were proposals for more to be established in 1964. It was not possible to make routine inspections.

Public Conveniences

No new buildings were erected during the year and there is still need for further and improved conveniences. Plans were being prepared at the end of the year for additional conveniences near the 'bus stop in Cemetery Road, Jump.

There are two most important matters to which I must once again draw attention. The conveniences in the centre of the town, in Station Road, were constructed over 30 years ago and whilst the walls and floor of the men's accommodation were covered with terrazzo during the year there are still no washing facilities. There is great need for an up-to-date block of conveniences and a good site for this purpose would be in the Old Market Place. Further, there is still need for additional conveniences in other parts of the town, especially in the vicinity of the Halfway House Hotel.

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition at all times but considerable difficulty is experienced in achieving this due to the gross

amount of wilful damage done to equipment and fittings. Appeals to the public to safeguard public property appear to have little effect.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Type of Convenience	Number	Percentage
Water Closets	7737	99.85
Pail Closets	7	.09
Privy Middens	6	.07

105 W.C.s were constructed for new houses and other property. 53 additional W.C.s were provided for existing property.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — 1963

Collection

The service is carried out entirely by the Council's own employees with four vehicles, one petrol driven and three diesel driven. Three are side-loading vehicles with all steel bodies and the other is a dual-tip diesel driven lorry of 18/20 cu. yds. capacity. All the four lorries are well maintained, kept well painted and clean and are a credit to the township.

I find it necessary to stress once again the most unsatisfactory garage which is used for the vehicles. The existing garage is inadequate, badly situated and cannot be kept warm enough to ensure the safety of the vehicles during the winter.

The need for a modern improved garage of adequate dimensions and with satisfactory accommodation is now extremely urgent.

Generally speaking a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. Extreme difficulty is experienced from time to time due to shortage and unsuitability of labour.

The greatest difficulty to the maintenance of an efficient service was the prolonged and severe winter conditions. The moving and lifting of heavy refuse bins in exceptionally cold and frosty conditions became extremely dangerous and I cannot praise too highly the sustained efforts of the men engaged in this work for carrying on in such conditions and maintaining an efficient and regular service.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with donkey jackets, overalls, gloves, eyeshields and protective barrier cream. The staff have no washing facilities, proper place for them to eat their lunch, or lockers in which they might keep clothing in which they come to work. In common with other industries I would recommend that urgent consideration be given to provision of such facilities in the shape of wash-bowls, lockers, dining room, etc. These could be incorporated in a central depot which would also provide satisfactory garages for the lorries and a more up-to-date salvage depot.

The weighing of refuse was continued and this makes for greater accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics.

During the year 3,250 loads of refuse were collected as follows :

Type of Vehicle	No. of Loads	No. of Tons	No. of Working Days	Daily Average Loads	Daily Average Weight Tons
No. 3 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	586	2344	302	1.94	7.76
No. 4 Lorry 60 cwts.	975	2925	306	3.19	9.56
No. 5 Lorry 60 cwts diesel	1044	3132	306	3.41	10.24
No. 6 Lorry 45 cwts. diesel	645	1451	303	2.13	4.78

It is estimated that 3,250 loads weighed 9,852 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1,544 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 515.3 tons.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1.226 tons.

Disposal

The whole of the town's refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping and this was done efficiently and with the least possible nuisance.

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the town's refuse in 1955 the work has been carried out far more satisfactorily than was ever possible previously. There has been a financial saving and it is possible for the tip attendant to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, crickets, woodlice and rodents from our tips. The constant application of B H.C. Gammexane controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and baiting maintain a satisfactory control over rodents.

Top soil is removed before the land is tipped on, the refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers and the soil is replaced on top of the refuse. This system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tyres and has made it possible to dispense with the use of sleepers.

The refuse was disposed of as follows :

Place	Number of Loads	Percentage
Wombwell Wood Quarry	3,250	100

CLEANSING COSTS

	Collection £ s. d.	Disposal £ s. d.	Total £ s. d.
Cost per estimated ton	1 7 6	4 8	1 12 2
Cost per 1,000 population	707 16 0	120 4 0	828 0 0
Cost per 1,000 premises	2119 0 0	359 18 0	2478 18 0
INCOME	1640 0 0	185 0 0	1826 0 0
NETT COSTS	13527 0 0	2297 0 0	15824 0 0

The rate required for Public Cleansing (Street Cleansing excluded) was 10.32d.

Municipal Dust Bin Scheme

Since the Council undertook to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 75 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 5,424 worn out bins have been replaced, 297 during the year under review.

The operation of a scheme such as this has brought considerable benefit. Refuse bins are part of the tools of refuse collection and to have a bin of adequate dimension and of a satisfactory type is one of the factors in maintaining a regular weekly collection of domestic refuse.

The scheme has been in operation for approximately 13 years and there are very few bins of a light gauge remaining. The number of bins requiring renewal annually is showing a steady downward trend.

Trade Refuse

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 21 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it, butchers' and fishmongers' waste is removed more frequently.

Inspection of District

A total of 1,248 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and 1,411 re-visits were recorded.

338 Informal Notices were served and of these 310 were complied with. 28 relating to 28 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 514 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc., at the office and at various types of property. There were 1,678 such interviews during the year.

Details are given below of defects remedied after informal discussion with the persons concerned or after the service of informal or formal notices.

Repairs and Renewals to Houses

Made dry—roof	...	...	...	...	172
Made dry—spouting	...	...	...	...	181
Made dry—pointing or structural plaster	...	...	...	...	41
Damp proof course inserted	...	...	...	...	12
Plaster work repaired	...	...	...	...	94
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	34
Window frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	27
Door frames and door repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	31
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	47

Firebacks repaired or renewed ...	...	...	37
Coppers re-set, renewed or removed ...	...	...	32
Sinks renewed ...	...	...	28
Sash cords renewed ...	...	...	41
Chimneys repaired ...	...	...	52
Handrails fixed ...	...	...	8

Drainage

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out ...	...	54
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed ...	...	22
Inspection chamber covers renewed ...	...	32
Sink gullies renewed ...	...	42
Vent shafts provided or repaired ...	...	54
Inspection chambers constructed ...	...	36
Choked drains cleared ...	...	649

Sanitary Accommodation

Water closet fittings repaired or renewed ...	...	62
Water service pipes repaired ...	...	174
Water closet structural repairs ...	...	21
Additional sanitary accommodation ...	...	53
Dust bins renewed or provided ...	...	297

Miscellaneous

Yards paved or pavement renewed ...	...	18
Large diameter water services installed ...	...	127
Accumulations of refuse cleared ...	...	26
Boundary and screen walls rebuilt ...	...	12
Water services repaired ...	...	42
Verminous houses cleansed ...	...	80
Permanent ventilation provided ...	...	58
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	...	22
Food stores provided ...	...	6
Coal stores provided ...	...	4

Referred to other Departments :

Water Board ...	...	48
Surveyor ...	...	43

37 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

24 of these notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936 and 1961. 17 relating to nuisances, 3 to sanitary accommodation, 4 to the provision of drainage. 20 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

13 notices were served under Sections 35 and 53 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. They were served in cases of urgency where, having regard to all the circumstances there would have been unreasonable delay in remedying the defect by following the procedure prescribed in Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936. All 13 of these notices were complied with.

The Local Authority is empowered to carry out necessary works within 9 days and to charge the owner with the cost thereof. In 1 case the work was executed in default of the owner.

Salvage Reclamation

The gross income derived from Salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1964 was £1,637 2s. 3d. There is an increase compared with the previous years due to restrictions on deliveries being lifted.

The following table gives details of articles salvaged together with the amounts received for them.

Salvaged Materials	Weight				Totals		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	176	13	2	22	1469	8	5
Textiles	4	9	—	7	58	3	11
Ferrous Metals	6	2	2	—	49	2	3
Non-Ferrous Metals	1	—	—	16	60	7	8
TOTALS	188	5	1	17	1637	2	3

The salvage of waste paper was commenced by the Department in 1940.

Since that time to the end of March, 1964, 3,142 tons of waste paper had been collected. The income derived from these sales amounts to £25,482.

SECTION V.

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer :

R. Barnes, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

E. J. Desmond, M.B., D.P.H. (Res. Oct., 1963).
C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (App. Dec., 1963).

Assistant County Medical Officer :

S. G. A. Henriques, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic Medical Officers :

Dr. C. B. Ball.
Dr. J. Byrne,
Dr. D. J. Fairclough.
Dr. H. W. Gothard.
Dr. G. Ingram.
Dr. K. Mathers.

Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell.
Dr. M. Scott.
Dr. M. E. Tapissier.
Dr. L. Taylor.
Dr. J. W. Whitworth.

Divisional Nursing Officer :

Mrs. C. Dyson.

Health Visitors :

P. M. P. Adkins (Miss)
(Res. Aug., 1963).
D. Dyson (Mrs.)
(App. July, 1963).
D. Gibson (Mrs.).
A. M. Harston (Mrs.).
M. E. Lee (Miss).
M. Lloyd (Miss).
G. M. Lodge (Mrs.).

F. A. Manley (Mrs.).
B. McDonald (Mrs.).
(res. 31.12.62).
D. M. Parry (Mrs.).
C. Totty (Mrs.).
M. Tullie (Mrs.).
D. Westerman (Miss).
A. M. Widdison (Mrs.).

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

E. Beever (Mrs.).

Clinic Nurses :

E. Brennan (Mrs.).
P. M. Hayes (Mrs.)
(App. Dec., 1963).

D. Hodgson (Mrs.).
J. Woodcock (Mrs.).

Midwives :

S. E. Aitken (Miss)
(App. Aug., 1963).
B. Bailey (Miss).
B. Burtoft (Mrs.).
C. M. Dempsey (Mrs.).
B. Fitzpatrick (Mrs.).
M. Hammerton (Miss).
B. Horsfield (Mrs.).
I. L. Jones (Mrs.).

I. O. Kilner (Mrs.)
(Res. Aug., 1963).
B. Lounds (Mrs.).
D. Newton (Mrs.).
A. C. Senior (Miss).
E. A. Staley (Mrs.).
M. Walter (Mrs.).
L. Wilson (Mrs.).
M. Wroe (Mrs.).

Home Nurses :

M. Allen (Mrs.)
(Res. Feb., 1963).
M. Bexon (Mrs.).
V. Beech (Mrs.).
H. Biegalski (Mrs.).
E. Brooks (Mrs.).
F. Cartwright (Mrs.).
B. Chapman (Miss).
E. Cross (Mrs.).

R. Edwards (Mrs.).
K. M. Hanson (Mrs.).
M. Jarvis (Mrs.)
(App. March, 1963).
M. McConnell (Mrs.).
H. Padgett (Mrs.).
B. Parker (Mrs.).
C. Wilson (Mrs.).

Mental Welfare Officers :

M. Whiteley (Mrs.).
(Res. Aug., 1963).
Mr. J. Armitage.

Mr. B. Whiteley
(App. Dec., 1963).

Speech Therapist :

Mrs. S. Holmes.

Senior Clerk :

Mr. L. S. Wrigg.

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Births

The number of live births registered in the area in 1963 was 1,341, compared with 1,335 in 1962. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.1 per 1,000, compared with 17.4 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 62 as against 49 in 1962, and this gives a figure representing 4.4% of the total births compared with 3.6% in the previous year.

Stillbirths

There were 33 stillbirths during the year, compared with 25 in the previous year. This gives a stillbirth rate of 23.0 compared with 18.4 in 1962 and with 17.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers, was 864, which was more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the division of 11.1, compared with 10.4 in 1962. You will see in the table that this is lower than any figure for individual districts. This is because the other districts show adjusted rates, and unfortunately no adjusted rate is available for the division.

Infant Deaths and Peri-Natal Mortality Rate

There were 41 infant deaths in the division during the year of which 27 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 23 and 14 respectively in 1962. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division in 1963 of 29.2, as compared with 16.2 for the previous year and 20.9 for England and Wales. Although we may expect fluctuations from year to year, this is a very real increase and must be regarded with some concern. The biggest relative increase

is in deaths from broncho-pneumonia and congenital causes. This latter group is varied and there is no suggestion of any increase in any single congenital defect, such as occurred in the Thalidomide tragedy.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division stands at 37·6, compared with 31·1 for the administrative County.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's Estimate of Population Mid 1963	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth	1,746	9,140	16.1	15.3	18.6	57.0	49.7
Darfield	2,018	6,910	16.6	13.1	31.0	48.0	46.5
Darton	4,718	14,500	15.9	11.9	21.0	8.6	21.0
Dodworth	1,857	4,110	14.7	12.7	59.7	31.7	89.6
Royston	1,452	8,590	18.2	16.9	22.7	5.8	28.4
Wombwell	3,850	19,120	20.9	14.2	27.3	33.2	44.7
Worsbrough	3,420	15,180	15.9	16.1	7.6	30.8	22.9
Rates for the Division	19,061	77,550	18.1 (Crude)	11.1 (Crude)	23.0	29.2	37.6
Rates for the Administrative County		1,696,220	18.3	13.3	18.7	23.0	31.1
England and Wales			18.2	12.2	17.3	20.9	Not available

Maternal Mortality

There was one death during the year attributable to maternal causes. Investigation did not reveal that this was in any way preventable. The maternal mortality rate for the division was 0·70 compared with 0·50 for the administrative County and with 0·28 for England and Wales.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

CAUSE	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
Prematurity	13				13					13
Congenital	5	4	1		10	2	1	1		14
Bronchopneumonia	1				1	3	2	2		8
Misadventure							1			1
Haemalytic disease	1				1					1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1				1					1
Renal Vein thrombosis		1			1					1
Meningitis						1		1		2
TOTAL	21	5	1	—	27	6	4	4	—	41

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children vaccinated against the disease fell sharply during the year. This was expected as the figures for 1962 contained the children who were subjected to panic measures, due to the proximity of cases in Bradford. Nevertheless, it was not expected that the number vaccinated would be so low in relation to 1961, which was a “normal” year. There were 554 children vaccinated in 1961, 1,516 in 1962 and only 218 in 1963. The table shows the comparison.

District	No. Vaccinated 1962	No. Vaccinated 1963
Cudworth	128	7
Darfield	160	44
Darton	538	30
Dodworth	83	10
Royston	221	64
Wombwell	172	39
Worsbrough	214	24
TOTAL	1516	218

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the general state of immunity of each individual area. In general, there has been a very slight decline in the state of immunity against Whooping Cough, and there has been a further decline in the level of immunity against Diphtheria with 72.3% of the under 15 population protected compared with 76.8% in the previous year.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0-4 Years		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15
Cudworth	684	78.0	77.3	71.0	80.5
Darfield	448	66.4	83.8	66.4	94.8
Darton	827	70.9	70.0	65.3	72.5
Dodworth	263	79.5	65.2	79.5	60.0
Royston	581	82.0	93.6	89.5	95.5
Wombwell	859	51.4	66.3	54.8	73.0
Worsbrough	815	61.0	63.0	61.0	69.2
TOTAL ...	4477	66.2	72.3	65.6	74.9

Tetanus Immunisation

Active immunisation against Tetanus has been steadily increasing over the past few years. This has two benefits, firstly it protects the patient against tetanus, and secondly it does away with the need for anti-tetanic serum, if the person is injured. The latter often gives rise to reactions and no

doctor really likes to give it unless it is strictly necessary. It is important that parents should keep a record of when their children were immunised against tetanus for this reason. The following table shows the marked increase in immunisation between 1962 and 1963 :

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1962		No. immunised against Tetanus during 1963	
	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster
Cudworth	153	43	214	96
Darfield	105	42	563	29
Darton	225	53	280	99
Dodworth	97	24	309	45
Royston	155	55	266	113
Wombwell	281	98	1755	92
Worsbrough	235	58	915	125
TOTAL	1251	373	4302	599

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued during the year, though not at such a high rate as hitherto. The Sabin oral vaccine was used exclusively by the health department. During the year 1,696 persons were vaccinated with three doses making a total of 30,504 people vaccinated since the inception of the scheme. In addition to this, 703 fourth doses were given as shown in the table.

TABLE SHOWING FOURTH DOSES

District	Vaccinated previous to 31/12/62	Vaccinated during 1963	Total
Cudworth	361	14	375
Darfield	603	220	823
Darton	686	121	807
Dodworth	221	4	225
Royston	457	117	574
Wombwell	874	173	1047
Worsbrough	792	54	846
TOTAL	3994	703	4697

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION 1963 (COMPLETED WITH THREE DOSES)

District	Position at 31st. December 1962				Completed During 1963				Total at the end of 1963			
	Child- ren	Young Per- sons	Others	Total	Child- ren	Young Per- sons	Others	Total	Child- ren	Young Per- sons	Others	Total
Cudworth	2,120	614	623	3,357	169	17	21	207	2289	631	644	3564
Darfield	1,785	734	211	2,730	196	16	6	218	1981	750	217	2948
Darton	3,265	759	385	4,409	235	16	35	286	3500	775	420	4695
Dodworth	1,031	247	98	1,376	94	5	10	109	1125	252	108	1485
Royston	1,860	654	441	2,955	158	48	24	230	2018	702	465	3185
Wombwell	4,934	944	449	6,327	315	17	22	354	5249	961	471	6681
Worsbrough	4,343	660	506	5,509	244	27	21	292	4587	687	527	5801
Barnsley Schools	359	48	—	407					359	48	—	407
N.C.B.	105	1627	6	1,738					105	1627	6	1738
TOTAL	19,802	6287	2719	28,808	1411	146	139	1696	21213	6433	2858	30,504

School Health Service

This service continued through the year. There was again a gap in the service in part of the division, when Dr. Desmond left in October and Dr. Oddy arrived in December. The number of children examined rose, because in fact this gap was not as long as that which occurred in the previous year. The number of children seen at specialist clinics, and at school doctors' clinics remained relatively constant.

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINICS ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthal- mic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Paediatric	Orthopae- dic	Child Guidance	School Doctor
Cudworth	133	40	2	64	36	188
Darfield	75	31	—	16	6	22
Darton	218	78	—	53	9	151
Dodworth	38	4	—	10	2	11
Royston	122	19	—	15	—	129
Wombwell	294	38	10	11	45	72
Worsbrough	157	32	13	24	40	62

Mantoux Testing of School Entrants

This scheme was continued through 1963, and a total of six children were found to be positive reactors. All of these children were positive because they had been given B.C.G. Vaccination in early life, because of some contact with the disease. Although this kind of result is not very exciting, it satisfies us that the amount of unknown disease in the community is minimal.

MANTOUX TESTING RESULTS

District	No. of children Offered	Number Accepting	No. Positive because of B.C.G.	Total Positive
Cudworth ...	161	130	3	3
Darfield ...	45	39	1	1
Darton ...	217	184	1	1
Royston ...	161	126	—	—
Wombwell ...	46	39	—	—
Worsbrough ...	235	191	1	1
TOTAL ...	865	709	6	6

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND DEFECTS FOUND

District	No. Un-satisfactory	No. Un-satisfactory factory	Eye		E.N.T.		Heart		Lungs		Orthopaedic		Others	
			Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation	Treat-ment	Obser-vation
Cudworth	676	—	29	86	12	56	1	6	2	14	6	10	20	39
Darfield	357	—	15	4	10	15	1	3	—	—	1	3	3	4
Darton	722	1	43	98	23	53	3	4	—	5	6	5	17	36
Dodworth	188	—	7	6	6	13	1	2	1	3	4	11	2	3
Royston	579	—	28	72	8	78	1	4	2	8	3	2	11	27
Wombwell	819	2	37	24	18	66	2	11	4	15	6	17	16	72
Worsbrough	796	1	19	15	29	70	1	9	3	16	3	16	14	29
Barnsley	124	—	10	27	—	7	—	4	—	1	1	1	3	11
TOTALS	4,261	4	188	332	106	358	10	43	12	62	30	65	86	221

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 609 compared with 630 in the previous year. There were 814 institutional confinements compared with 742 during 1962. The proportion of patients receiving some form of analgesia rose by 5% in the year under review to 88·3%. The trend towards using Trilene, instead of gas and air, continued. In 1963 only 30 patients had gas and air compared with 50 in 1962, and compared with 205 in 1961.

Pethidine alone	...	...	...	52
Gas and Air alone	...	...	...	27
Gas and Air and Pethidine	...	...	...	7
Trilene alone	...	...	...	189
Trilene and Pethidine	...	...	...	263
Total			...	538

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was again a slight fall in the number of attendances made at Ante-Natal clinics run by the West Riding County Council. This decline was again in favour of those clinics in which the General Practitioner sees his own patients, mostly in our clinics under an arrangement envisaged in the Cranbrook committee report.

During the year 379 women made 2,253 attendances at official clinics, compared with 494 women who made 2,361 attendances in the previous year. The relaxation and Health Education clinics thrived very well during the year and 1,342 attendances were made at such clinics compared with 762 in the previous year.

ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS

CLINIC	No. of sessions held	Number of attendances		
		By institutionally booked patients	By domiciliary booked patients	Total
Cudworth	20	35	52	87
Darfield	39	57	181	238
Darton	40	164	109	273
Dodworth	—	—	—	—
Royston	42	65	109	174
Wombwell	46	348	97	445
Worsbrough	42	75	50	125
TOTAL	229	744	598	1342

The Ante-Natal Clinic at Wombwell was finally abandoned in 1962. In contrast, the relaxation mothercraft class, run by the midwives in conjunction with the health visitors, continued to thrive and during the year 445 attendances were made, compared with 297 in the previous year. Of the 87 women attending, 63 were booked for hospital confinement and 24 were domiciliary cases. It is refreshing to find that these mothercraft classes are used not only by our own booked domiciliary cases, but also by those intending to have their babies in hospital.

Child Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the division declined slightly, but on the other hand the number of children attending rose slightly. During 1963, 3,703 children made 38,744 attendances, compared with 1962, when 3,337 children made 40,660 attendances.

The infant welfare clinic held on Tuesdays and Wednesdays in the new Clinic, Summer Lane, again showed steady growth. The table below gives the attendances over the past five years.

Growth of Infant Welfare Clinic, Wombwell

Year						Attendances
1959	...	...	...	...	...	4,644
1960	...	...	...	...	...	4,719
1961	...	...	...	...	...	6,043
1962	...	...	...	...	...	6,348
1963	...	...	...	...	...	7,202

At the Jump Centre, 110 children made 1,222 attendances, compared with 91 children making 1,203 attendances in the previous year.

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by the Health Visiting and allied staffs amounted to 40,861, an increase of just over 6,000 compared with 1962. The table below shows the work carried out in some detail. There was a very slight falling off in the number of visits paid under the age of 5 years, and any tendency in this direction is to be regretted. The amount of teaching carried out in secondary schools remained exactly the same, and I regret that I cannot see any significant increase in this until more

staff are recruited. This service is of paramount importance and is capable of being vastly expanded. I am pleased to report that the number of ineffective visits again fell so that they represent 4.9% of the total compared with 7.4% in 1962 and 11.2% in 1961.

	Visits to children born in 1963	Visits to children born in 1962	Visits to children born in 1958-61	Total Visits Under 5 Yrs.	Geriatric other than for domest- ic help	Total
Effective Visits	6238	5538	7780	19556	3195	40,861
No Access Visits	594	418	439	1451	89	2027

In addition to the work carried out above, a great deal of Health Education work was carried out in formal groups. The equivalent of 38 half days were spent in lecturing clubs and 107 equivalent in schools. The scheme of testing all babies for Phenylketonuria was continued, and during the year 1,355 babies were tested, all of whom proved negative. In addition to this, the Ortolani test was carried out wherever possible, and this led to the detection of unstable hip joints in four babies. These were referred to the consultant orthopaedic surgeon and promptly treated with the consent of the family doctor.

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1963

District	Total No. of cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS						
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Other	TOTAL
Cudworth	241	85	2508	1547	5	66	45	2	4173
Darfield	112	66	2176	263	—	—	5	—	2444
Darton	220	109	6885	783	—	242	10	—	7920
Dodworth	77	53	3040	51	25	—	—	—	3116
Royston	143	88	4635	295	—	—	1	—	4931
Wombwell	439	260	10914	853	17	159	51	—	11994
Worsbrough	267	147	5919	551	—	—	9	63	6542
TOTAL	1499	808	36077	4343	47	467	121	65	41120

Home Nursing

There was an increase in the amount of work carried out by the Home Nursing service during the year, when 41,120 visits were made compared with 40,143 in 1962. The largest increase was in visits to medical cases, this amounting to nearly two thousand. There was also a substantial increase in the number of visits to tuberculosis cases where 467 visits were made compared with 320 in the previous year. 54% of the patients were over the age of 65, compared with 55% in 1962.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues again showed a slight increase on those made in the previous year :

	No. of issues		No. of issues
Bedding : blankets	21	Mattresses	62
pillows	16	Pressure rings	79
pillow cases	28	Rubber sheets	210
sheets	44	Urinal bottles	132
Bed cradles	32	Crutches	24
Bed pans	198	Walking aids	31
Bedsteads with pole	18	Wheel chairs—adult	53
Bedsteads, other	21	Wheel chairs—junior	9
Commodes	63	Adult cot	3
Cushions—Dunlopillo	7	Draw sheets	53
Fracture boards	6	Feeding cups	5
Bed rests	94		

Chiropody

The number of patients treated under this service rose during the year, but there was very little increase in the number of treatments actually carried out. This was probably due in the main to a period of sickness suffered by one of the chiropodists. I must again draw attention to the high proportion of patients receiving domiciliary treatment. This is a service which is expensive to give and only housebound persons should be receiving it.

I am becoming increasingly conscious that the service is essentially a palliative one in its present form. I know that it is much appreciated by the elderly, but I feel that it is high time that it was extended to include school children, strictly in association with the school health service. I am sure that this would only increase the work by a small percentage, but it would bring the service into the truly preventive field.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Area	% of pen-sioners receiving treat-ment	No. of sessions held	No. of patients treated in Clinic or Surgery			No. of treatments carried out in Clinic or Surgery			No. of patients treated at home		No. of treatments carried out at home	
			Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped	EM	Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped	EM	Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped	Pen-sioners	Physi-cally Handi-capped
Cudworth	15.4	53	104	3	—	407	15	—	51	2	254	13
Darfield	34.4	101	183	4	—	895	18	—	106	6	463	31
Darton	21.9	143	268	16	3	1034	56	6	125	10	574	25
Dodworth	37.0	74	149	2	—	607	11	—	42	1	147	4
Royston	32.4	143	274	6	2	1113	13	4	97	5	364	6
Wombwell —	20.7	150	356	8	—	1163	30	—	101	3	324	11
Worsbrough	17.9	175	214	3	—	1359	23	—	86	5	316	15
Divisional Totals	23.4	839	1548	42	5	6578	166	10	608	32	2442	105

Home Help Service

The home help service was again provided mainly for the elderly and the proportion of hours expended in this category was 89.4%, almost exactly the same as for the previous year. The number of households assisted during the year showed a slight decline to 869. This is a very unusual trend but perhaps a truer comparison would be that at the end of 1963, 739 households were being assisted weekly compared with 709 at the end of the previous year. The total number of hours received rose slightly to 140,632. compared with 136,180 in the previous year. The small table shows the growth of the service over the past ten years.

Category	Number of Cases			Hours Employed
	From previous Year	New Cases	Total	
Over 65	640	122	762	125706
Under 65-Chronic sick	55	19	74	11458
Mentally Disordered	—	3	3	321
Maternity	1	8	9	472
Others	14	7	21	2675
TOTAL	710	159	869	140632

ANALYSIS OF THE GROWTH OF THE HOME HELP SERVICE

District	Average number of cases/week				Average number of hours/case				% of pensioners receiving help in 1963
	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Late 1963	Early 1954	Late 1957	Late 1960	Late 1963	
Cudworth	31½	58½	75	90	7.0	3.5	4.0	3.6	8.3
Darfield	28	40½	68	89	6.8	3.8	4.9	4.9	9.0
Darton	47	77	107	120	6.1	3.9	3.9	3.5	6.1
Dodsworth.....	9	19	30	41	6.6	6.0	4.0	5.3	7.5
Royston	14½	49½	65	103	10.3	3.5	3.9	3.9	7.7
Wombwell	53	95	145	174	5.1	3.8	4.1	3.5	7.2
Worsbrough	41	66½	91	121	6.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	6.6
Divisional Total	224	406	581	738	6.4	3.9	4.4	3.9	7.2

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal :

	Under 16 years	Over 16 years
i. Local Education Authority :		
(a) While at school or liable to attend school	10	—
(b) On leaving special school	—	—
(c) On leaving ordinary school	4	—
ii. Police or by the Courts	—	1
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments etc.)	—	2
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 3

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1963 :

	M	F	M	F
i. By reason of death	—	—	—	—
ii. Declassified	—	—	—	—
iii. Removal to hospitals	1	—	1	1
iv. Transfer to other districts ...	—	—	1	1
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> —	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1963 :

	M	F	M	F
Care and Guidance	19	17	96	106

Training Facilities for mentally sub-normal patients :

During the year these facilities were completely re-organised when the adult wing opened in July at Wombwell. This means that we have a training centre capable of training patients from 3 or 4 years old level right through to industrial work. It may in future be possible to train some of the patients to take their place in industry, but even for those less fortunate it is hoped to provide sheltered employment for many years to come. The re-organised centre catered for 25 Juniors (15 males and 10 females) and 58 adults (27 males

and 31 females). This re-organisation enabled the junior centre to take some younger children and thus begin even younger social training. I am sure the benefits of this will be felt in the years to come. Already by the end of the year the adults were beginning to do work on a contract basis for County Supplies. It is hoped to extend this to a greater range of work and a greater number of sources.

Accommodation

8 sub-normal patients were admitted for short-stay accommodation, which was appreciated by the parents, 6 patients were admitted to permanent care during the year.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admissions to mental hospitals during 1963 :

Hospital	Patients under 65	Patients over 65
Storthes Hall	51	5
Stanley Royd	6	9
Retreat York	—	1
TOTAL	57	15

13 new after-care cases were referred to the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Age Groups	Training Centre	Assisting in the Home	Working	Unable to be trained because of physical disability	Training Centre place refused	Still at School	Total
FEMALE							
Over 16 yrs.	31	35	18	6	15	—	105
Under 16 yrs.	10	—	—	3	—	1	14
MALE							
Over 16 yrs.	27	13	53	6	5	—	104
Under 16 yrs.	15	—	—	3	—	—	18
TOTALS	83	48	71	18	20	1	241

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